



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## VI.—SOME LUCRETIAN EMENDATIONS.

V 989:

Nec nimio tum plus quam nunc mortalia saecula  
dulcia linquebant lamentis lumina vitae.

OQ *lamentis*, Brieger, Bailey. *labentis* Muretus, Lambinus, Lachmann, Bernays, Munro. *lābantis* Giussani.

Read *clamantis*. For the nom. pl. in *-is* cf. *animalis*, I 808, *visentis*, II 577, and Lachmann's commentary, p. 56. There are 14 accepted cases in Lucretius. For the construction according to sense, *saecula . . . clamantis*, cf. the MS reading (retained by Giussani and Holtze), I 188 sq. omnia quando | paulatim crescunt, ut par est, semine certo | crescentesque genus servant; I 56 unde omnis natura creet res auctet alatque | quove eadem rursum natura perempta resolvat; VI 214 cum rarescunt quoque nubila caeli. | nam cum ventus eas; VI 185 nubibus . . . lata . . . exstructa; I 351 arbusta . . . totas; VI 757 quadrupedes . . . mactata. Lucretius does not happen to use *clamare*, but *clamor* occurs at least a dozen times: IV 1014 tollunt clamorem quasi si iugulentur ibidem; IV 1016 et quasi pantherae morsu saevive leonis | mandantur, magnis clamoribus omnia complent. *Clamantia*, to agree with *saecula*, would have been out of place with *lumina*. Note that immediately follows unus enim tum quisque magis deprensus eorum | pabula viva feris praebebat, dentibus haustus, | et nemora ac montis gemitu silvasque replebat | viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto. *Linquebat lamentis* is dubious Latin; *labentis vitae* suggests a peaceful, and not the violent death which is postulated by *enim* in 990, even if people starved to death in 1007.

III 453:

claudicat ingenium delirat lingua mens.

So OQ, but Q corr. *lingua madet mens*, as in 479. *lingua mensque*, Itali. *labat mens*, editors, except Brieger, who has *lingua †mens*.

*Madet* is unsuitable to express decay of faculties in old age. A verb beginning with *m* to alliterate with *mens* is needed. Alliteration of the two closing words of the verse is very common in L.

Write *meat*. The word is so much like *mens* that it would easily fall out. *Meo* occurs over 15 times in the poem. Or *migrat*: V 831 omnia migrant; Plaut. Trin. 639 neque mens officio migrat. Lachmann's *labat* is excellent, but why did it fall out? *Meat* is more probable: animus errat III 463; videtur | ire anima III 593; meare spiritus coeprat, Curtius, III 5. 9.

IV 418:

nubila despicere et caelum ut videre videre  
corpora mirande sub terras abdita caelo.

So O; *et* for *ut* Q. Lachm. omits *ut*, interchanges the order of 418-19, and writes *ut prope miraclo . . . caeli*. Munro and Bailey regard *caelum* as corrupt. Brieger, *solem ut*, with lacuna following the verse. *Despicere* is retained by Br. and Giussani, and *dispicere* is read by Lachm., Bernays, Munro, Bailey. *Caeli ut* by Bergk, Polle, Giuss. *Videre ut*, Bern. Munro proposed for *caelum* either *volucrum* or *atque avium*. There are several other attempts at emendation. In 419 Munro reads *corpora mirando . . . caelo*. Br. (now), *corpora mirande . . . caeli*; *corpora mirande . . . caelo* is retained by Wakefield, Giuss. and Bailey, the last of whom regards *mirande* as corrupt. *Corpora miraclo . . . caeli*, Bern. Write

nubila despicere et caeli ut videre videre  
caerula mirande sub terras abdita caelo.

The connection of thought is the reflection of the sky in a pool of water. I propose *caerula* for *corpora*: I 1090 per caeli caerula, from Ennius, Ann. 50. Polle, I find, has also proposed *caerula*, but he would have *ludo* for *caelo*. *Mirande* 'in wondrous wise' recurs again in 462, where it is retained by Havercamp, Wakefield, Bockemüller, Giuss. and Bailey, and lately by Brieger. The reading of O, *caelum ut*, is due to careless repetition of the *u* vowel. The other words have been defended by the scholars who advocate them.

III 962:

aequo animoque agendum magnis concede necessest

*Magnis* OQ, *iam aliis* Marullus, *magnus* censor Orellii and Munro, *dignis* Lachm., *ad manis* Bock., *gnatis* Bern., Br., Giuss., *manus* Everett, *gnavis* Brandt, Woltjer, *Maccus* Bury, *gnavus* Nencini, †*magnis* Heinze, Bailey. *Humanis* was read by Munro in his edition of 1860: IV 1191 humanis concedere rebus, and I wonder that he abandoned it. Could *monitus* 'you have your

warning' be right? All the editors change *agendum* to *agedum*. In this locus desperatus it is possible that the corruption lies in *agendum*. Starting from *-ndum*, I propose:

- (1) aequo animoque age: iam dormis: concede: necessest.

*Iam dormis* 'you are already in the sleep of death'; marces 956, mors ad caput adstitit 959, ad somnum si res redit 910.

- (2) With more confidence:

aequo animoque age: numne gemis? concede: necessest.

*Numne gemis* is not so far from *nedummagnis*, and all do not share Ritschl's doubt of the Latinity of *numne*. *Gemere* is a Lucretian word: V 1348, III 297; *congemis* 934, in this very connection, and *lamentetur* 952. I regret that Lucr. does not use *numne*, but III 973 numquid ibi horribile apparet, num triste videtur | quicquam.

V 703:

qui faciunt solem certa desurgere parte.

Write *de surgere*. *Desurgere* occurs nowhere else in L., but *surgere* 8 times. IV 1133 de . . . surgit; VI 819 de . . . surgit; VI 1101 de . . . surgunt; VI 467 de . . . surgere; VI 477 surgere de. IV 344 de speculi qua parte recedas; VI 99 caeli de parte serena; VI 522 omni . . . de parte feruntur. It is well known that prepositions had not become closely welded to verbs in Lucretius' time; surely this extremely rare word *desurgere*, occurring elsewhere only in one passage of Horace (S. 2. 2. 77) among classical writers, should not be needlessly fastened on Lucretius. After arriving at this conclusion, I have found that Lambinus separated the compound.

VI 29:

quidve mali foret in rebus mortalibu' passim.

Write *quidque*. The connection of thought demands a copulative conjunction. The use of *ve* for *que* in Lucretius is well known in *quove* for the ambiguous *quoque*; so III 34, V 71. I 57, V 776. V 184 *quove*, but V 185 *quidque*. But *quaeque* for *et quae* II 1031, II 64. *Quareve* VI 533, IV 634 because *quareque* would have been ambiguous. Seneca, Ep. 95. 11 quotes I 57 with *quoque*. The MSS have *quoque* in IV 48, retained by editors since Munro. Verg. A. V 23, Sall. Jug. 30 have *quoque*; Verg. A. X 150 *quidve* twice. Apparently the usage of Lucretius is *quove* for *quoque*, *quareve* for *quareque*; but *quidque*, and not *quidve*. V 184-5 is decisive:

quoque modest umquam vis cognita principiorum  
quidque inter sese permutato ordine possent.

I 469:

namque aliud terris, aliud regionibus ipsis  
eventum dici poterit quodcumque erit actum.

*terris* OQ. *saeclis* Bern., Br., Giuss., Ba. *Teucris* Munro.  
*per sest* Lachm. *rebūs* Lamb. *Terris* . . . *legionibus* Wakef.  
Stürenberg rejects the verse. Br. infers a lacuna. Polle ejects  
both 469 and 470. Winckelmann and Everett keep the text.  
Bouterwek, *per se est* . . . *tempōribus*. Bock. *terris* . . . *redigen-*  
*tibus*. *Terris* is sound; the corruption lies in *regionibus*. Write  
(1) namque aliud terris, aliudque colentibus ipsis.

V 1441 *colebatur tellus*; V 1369 *mansuescere terram* | *cernebant*  
*indulgendo blandeque colendo*. The contrast is between the  
lands and their occupants, i. e. tillers.

Or (2) namque aliud terris aliudque cluentibus ipsis.

*Clueo* is one of his favorite archaisms, e. g. I 449—at the begin-  
ning of this paragraph—*nam quaecumque cluent*, and a few lines  
below, 480, *nec ratione cluere eadem*. *Cluentibus* supplies the  
place of the missing participle of *esse*. *Regionibus* is very near  
in form to *cluentibus*: the *gi* is a probable corruption of *cl*, while  
*saeclis* is far removed from *terris*. IV 52 *civet* OQ, *cluet* edd.  
*Ipsis* also well supports such a participle; translate: for one thing  
may be termed an accident of the lands and another of the  
persons (*ipsis*) who live there (*cluentibus*), whatever shall have  
occurred. This participle naturally passed out of use as the form  
was needed for the noun *cliens*: Pl. Men. 575 *cluentum fides*  
*quoius modi clueat*. Lucretius has *cluet*, *cluent*, *clueant*, *clueret*,  
*cluebit*, *cluere*; *cluebit* is not cited from any other author. *Habi-*  
*tantibus* would have expressed the thought and is metrically  
admissible: had he not been so fond of *cluere*, he would probably  
have used it.

I 555:

conceptum summum aetatis pervadere finis

*summum* . . . *finis* O, *fine* Q, *finem* Flor. 30 corr. *summa* . . .  
*finis* Lachm. *summum* . . . *ad auctum* Munro. *ad summum* . . .  
*finis* Br. *summum* . . . *fine* Ellis; *summam* . . . *ad horam* Everett.  
*summum florem* Lamb. *primum aetatis* . . . *limen* Lotze.

Read *floris*. III 770, V 847 *aetatis tangere florem*; I 564 *aevi*  
*contingere florem*; IV 1105 *flore* . . . *aetatis*. For the dependent

genitive *aetatis floris* cf. 557-8 diei | infinita aetas anteacti temporis. *Flos aetatis* is the period of maturity before decay, which so frequently begins with the downhill of life, sets in: hence *summum* is particularly suitable. Sen. de Ben. IV 6. 6 surgenti iuventae terminum ponens.

III 387:

qui nimia levitate cadunt plerumque gravatim.

No one has yet questioned the very rare word *gravatim*, used elsewhere only by Livy, I 2. 3 haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis iunxit, and Solinus, I 76 <Milo> taurum . . . solidum . . . absumpsit solus non gravatim—in both cases joined to a negative and predicated of persons. Here it refers to feathers and thistle-down which by reason of exceeding lightness fall—reluctantly? Who ever heard of a reluctant feather or of one falling unwillingly, grudgingly, wearily, burdensomely? Munro translates it ‘not lightly’; Heinze, ‘schwerer,’ just as if *graviter* stood in the text, that being the favorite Lucretian adverb with *cado*. *Gravatim* is not a synonym of *graviter*, and if it were, the case would be even worse, for how can light things fall heavily? Ovid, Met. X 738 nimia levitate caducum, of a flower, is no defence, because in the next line *excutiunt venti* follows, and of course a flower slightly attached would be blown off and fall; Quint. XII 10. 73 casuris si leviter excutiantur flosculis.

Write *gradatim*. Lucretius likes to appeal to common experience. Feathers do fall by degrees, and also the winged seeds of plants. This gradual fall would cause the moment of contact to pass unnoticed. *Gradatim* is a very common word; Lucretius prefers *paulatim* and *tractim*, and does not use *sensim*. The rare occurrence of *gradatim* with *cadere* and other verbs of falling is natural: authors rarely have occasion to speak of a gradual fall. *Sensim*, *pedetemptim*, *tractim*, *paulatim* are rare—perhaps unexampled—with these verbs. At Rome things fell heavily, violently, unexpectedly; hence *gravatim* (as if = *graviter*) of the text, suggested by *cadunt*. *Levius casura pila* occurs in Caesar, B. C. III 92. 2.

W. A. MERRILL.